



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. The Research Design

This research was descriptive quantitative. This research used descriptive approach. Creswell (1994, p.78) states that typical descriptive research is to gather information about the present existing condition. In this research, the researcher described the students' error in their writing performance. Setyosari (2010, p.162) states that in descriptive research, the researcher only describes the phenomenon, relationship and research without giving any kind of treatments. More specifically, the research can be classified as an error analysis as it involves the analysis of student's composition to find out the existing phenomena of student's error made by the first grade students' of MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

B. The Location and Time of the Research

The location of this research was in MAN 1 Pekanbaru. It is located on Jl. Bandeng, Pekanbaru. The researcher had been carried out in April 2018

C. The Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research was the first grade students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru in the academic years of 2017/2018. The object of the research was the Students' Error in their Writing Performance.

D. The Population and the Sample of the Research

Gay (2012, p.127) stated that population is the group of interest to the researcher, the group to which he or she would like the result of the study to be generalized. The population of the research was the first grade students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru. The total number of students at the first grade of MAN 1 Pekanbaru was 291 students.

Table. III. 1
The total of population and the sample of the tenth grade students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru

No	Class	Male	Female	Students	Sample
1	X Agama 1	16	14	30	3
2	X Agama 2	18	13	31	3
3	X IIS 1	16	15	31	3
4	X IIS 2	13	19	32	3
5	X IIS 3	12	17	29	3
6	X MIA 1	11	19	30	3
7	X MIA 2	9	22	31	3
8	X MIA 3	12	19	31	3
9	X MSC 1	8	15	23	3
10	X MSC 2	8	15	23	3
	TOTAL	123	168	291	30

In this research, the researcher used simple random sampling. Simple random sampling was used to choose who students would be taken as the participant. The names of students were written on a piece of paper, as a lottery. The researcher

used simple random sampling because each of the first grade students at the schools has some opportunity to be participant.

To determine the amount of sample, Arikunto (2006, p.128) stated that if the population is more than 100, the researcher might take the sample 10%- 15% or 20%-25% of the total of population. Based on Arikunto's statement, this research took 30 students from the members of population. From 10 classes, the researcher took 3 students in each class.

E. The Technique of Collecting Data

Collecting data is the most important thing in conducting research. In this research, the researcher used writing test.

Test

The researcher used test as a technique of collecting the data. Brown (2007, p.3) stated that test means a method of measuring of a person's ability, knowledge or performance in given domain. The researcher used the writing test. The type of the writing test was extended response. The researcher followed the following steps:

- a. The researcher explained test direction.
- b. The researcher asked students to write a descriptive paragraph around 30 minutes.

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After the students do the test, the researcher would obtained the data about the students' error by diagnose the student's writing and will classify them according to the types of errors suggested by Smith and Swan

F. The Technique of Analysing Data

1. Analysis of Writing Test

The researcher used the procedure of error analysis suggested by Ellis (1994):

(1.)The researcher collected the data. (2) Identified the students' error (3) Describing the students' error, and (4) Evaluating it. In this study, the error classified into seventeen type of errors as mentioned before.

The data would be tabulated and analysed in order to find out the forms the students' error in their writing performance It carried out by using the descriptive formula by Anas (2006, p.205):

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

In which:

P	= percentage of error
f	= frequency of each error
n	= total number of all errors
100%	= constant value.

G. The Validity and Reliability of Instrument

1. The Validity of Test

A test is said valid if it measures accurately what is intended to measures (Hughes 2003, p.26). In this research, the researcher used content validity. According to Sugiyono (2013. p.353) content validity is used to measure achievement of the students. The test must be created based on appropriate material, it is easy to be comprehend or suitable with student's level. In this research, the researcher used the material test based on the students have learned. It is descriptive text.

c. Reliability of test

Creswell stated that reliability means that scores from an instrument are stable and consistent (2012, p.159). To analysing the instrument of the data, the researcher checked and analysed the test and to avoid bias, the researcher also used inter ratter as a technique of result analysing data. The researcher used one ratter. Brown stated that inter ratter is common occurrence for classroom teachers because of unclear scoring criteria, fatigue, bias toward particular "good" and "bad" students, or simple carelessness (2004, p.21).